

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The Office Action dated 12/09/2009 was returned to the USPTO as undeliverable. Applicant alerted the examiner of this on 3/16/2010. This Supplemental Office Action therefore restarts the period for reply from the mailing of this communication.

This action is in response to amendments/arguments filed 9/22/2009. Currently claims 6, 9-11, 14, 15, 18, 20-29, 40-50 are pending.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/22/2009 has been entered.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 9/22/2009 and 3/17/2009 were filed after the mailing date of the final action on 6/22/2009. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

**Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 6, 9, 14-15, 18, 20-22, 25-27, 29, 40-42, 44, and 46-50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darcey (6,106,492) in view of Parker et al ( 5,755,678) and Ferguson et al ( 6,042,557) and Reidel (US 4,366,814).

Regarding claim 6, Darcey discloses a splint comprising: an elongated blank (14) impregnated with hardenable material, primary tacking arrangements (26) comprising at least one strip of material having opposed end portions (figure 8), hook type patch 32 secured at one end portion, and secondary holding arrangements (34) provided over said primary tacking for functionally securing the blank in place (Figure 11).

Darcey does not teach that the strip 26 is made of non-woven material, and the strip 26 of Darcey does not show to have hook type patch secured at both end portions, and Darcey does not specify that the strips 26 are non-rectangular in shape.

Parker et al teaches elastic primary tacking arrangements 124 which is made of stretchable material ( figure 18) for allowing adjustability of the length of the elastic primary tacking arrangements 124 .

Ferguson et al teaches an orthopedic splint with a primary tacking arrangements 26 comprising at least one strip , non-rectangular in shape, having opposed end portions , wherein hook type patches 38 secured on the opposed end portions ( figure 9) for allowing adjustability of the positions of the strips 26 along the length of the splint, including fabric cover (32) of hook receivable material (40) wherein the hook receivable material on the outer surface of the blank is adapted to receive the hook type patches of the strip.

Reidel teaches a bandaging support material medical dressing including a strip made of non-woven material (col 2 ln 46-51).

In view of these teachings of Parker et al and Ferguson et al and Reidel, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify and provide the splint disclosed by Darcey with primary tacking arrangements strips which are made of stretchable material ( as taught by Parker et al) ; and which are having non-rectangular shape with opposed end portions, wherein the opposed end portions include hook type patches secured on opposed end portions in order to allow adjustability of the locations of the primary tacking arrangement strips relative to and along the length of the splint. Further, in view of the teachings of Reidel, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to choose a non-woven material for the primary tacking strip, since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. *In re Leshin*, 125 USPQ 416. Note that this type of primary tacking arrangement is very well-known in the art.

Note that providing the teaching of Parker et al of using an elastic “stretchable” strip for the primary tacking arrangement for allowing adjustability of the length of the elastic primary tacking arrangements, it is obvious that the choice of the type and strength of the stretchable material for the stretchable strip: for example, “tearable”, “low-profile”, “insufficient strength”, etc.... to rigidly immobilize the splint for long term use, is well within the realm of one ordinary skill in the art, and does not provide any unobvious result, and therefore is not patentable over prior art.

Regarding claim 9, note figure 9 of Ferguson et al.

Regarding claim 14, the secondary holding arrangements of Darcey comprise structure 34 overlying the blank.

Regarding claims 15, 18, and 29, Ferguson et al teaches a primary tacking arrangements strip 26 (figure 9) which is non-rectangular in shape and wherein the strip is removable and repositionable.

Regarding claim 20, the blank of Darcey has a padding layer 20 ( figure 6) on at least one side .

Regarding claim 21, the secondary holding arrangement 34 of Darcey includes a resilient, flexible, stretchable tape ( figure 11).

As regards claim 22, note that the blank of Parker et al ( figure 18) and the blank of Ferguson et al ( figures 1, 3 and 6) each has a non-rectangular shape, and each has lateral extending extensions ( figure 18) extending laterally from said blank .

As for claim 25, note that the blank of Ferguson et al has a cover formed of a hook receivable material 40.

As for claims 26, 27, note the comments relative to the claims above.

As for claims 40- 42, 44, 47, note the comments above for the combination teachings of Darcey, Parker et al, Ferguson et al. and Reidel. Note the inner padding layer 20 ( figure 6 of Darcey), and note that the blank of Ferguson et al ( figure 9) is covered with loops receivable material an equivalent of unbroken loop fabric.

Although Darcey does not disclose a blank that is in roll form, note that Parker et al discloses a splint comprising: an elongate blank (10) in roll form (Figure 1). Parker et al specifies that the splint be in roll form so that it can be dispensed in used-determined lengths suitable for any given medical use. In view of this teaching of Parker et al, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to

provide the splint disclosed by Darcey with the blank is in roll form, so that it can be dispensed in used-determined lengths suitable for any given medical use.

As for claim 46, note that the layers 24A-F of Darcey are multiple layers of casting material.

As for claims 48-50, the combination of Darcey, Parker and Ferguson fails to disclose the non-woven material is hydrophobic. However Reidel discloses the adhesive support member is provided with a strip of known hydrophobic non-woven material (col 2 ln 45-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the strip of Darcey/Parker to be composed of a hydrophobic material as taught by Reidel in order to prevent the non-woven material from becoming wet and heavy from being soaked with water when the orthopedic blank is submerged in water to activate the blank.

3. Claims 10, 11, 28, 43, and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darcey (6,106,492) in view of Parker et al ( 5,755,678) and Ferguson et al ( 6,042,557) and Reidel (4,366,814) and further in view of Grim et al ( 6,139,513).

Note the comments above for the combination teachings of Darcey ,Parker et al , and Ferguson et al.

Darcey does not disclose a splint wherein the blank is formed of double knit spacer material.

As for claims 10, 28, 43, and 45, Grim et al. discloses a splint wherein the blank is formed of double knit spacer material (28). Grim et al. specifies that the use of double knit type material improve the control of the flow of water to the curable resin and provide desired strength for the product. In view of this teaching of Grim et al, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the splint disclosed by Darcey with a blank formed of double knit spacer type material to improve the control of the flow of water to the curable resin and provide desired strength for the product.

As for claim 11, note figure 7 of Grim et al, and note that the provision for this recited structure for a splint is well known in the art.

Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darcey in view of in view of Parker et al ( 5,755,678) and Ferguson et al ( 6,042,557), and further in view of Schlogel ( 5,195,944).

Note the comments above for the combination teachings of Darcey ,Parker et al , and Ferguson et al.

Darcey does not disclose a splint with spits along the length of the splint, and does not teach an anti-flexion strap.

As for claims 23-24, Schlogel teaches a splint having slits 10, 21 along the length of the splint , and teaches anti-flexion strap 20 ( figure 2) .

In view of this teaching of Schlogel, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the splint disclosed by Darcey with slits along the length of the splint to reduce bulk after molding , and with an anti-flexion strap 20 for increase support.

### ***Response to Arguments***

4. With respect to applicant's position on page 6 of Remarks that since both Darcey and Parker disclose straps that are sole securing means designed to be durable and strong enough to alone securely hold their respective devices to wearers, the skilled artisan would in no way be inclined to modify the straps of Darcey to be weaker than their current form, examiner respectfully disagrees. The instant rejection relies on the teaching of Reidel which discloses a material of insufficient strength to rigidly immobilize a splint for long-term use. Examiner maintains the modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the rejection since since it has been held to be within the general skill of a worker in the art to select a known material on the basis of its suitability for the intended use as a matter of obvious design choice. In re Leshin, 125 USPQ 416. The modification merely relies upon an alternative material that is known in the art.



***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M. Robinson whose telephone number is (571) 270-3867. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 9AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patricia Bianco can be reached on (571)272-4940. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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